Day 1 Large Group Facilitated Discussion Product

What does success (desired end state) look like for RSM?

1. Achieve win-win collaboration with national, regional, local stakeholders.
2. Treat the whole ecosystem by bringing in environmental concerns – it's beyond sediment management.
3. Have a central regional resource strategy for the region to base environment, economic, and engineering decisions on, i.e., through a central plan.
4. A team with broad political and financial support, common goal, and specific desired results.
5. A changed mindset to justify why going off-shore; a changed philosophy accepted by the top (i.e., bring environmental benefits in from the start). RSM teammember on PDTs.
6. Ability to maximize the benefits monetarily and non-monetarily by linking local and federal projects; having flexibility to use project-specific funds to do RSM type of things.
7. Partnering to maximize beneficial use of dredged materials.
8. Changing project-by-project dynamic through Appropriations process; signs that influenced Congress. RSM plan with regional stakeholder support would be useful to communicate to Congress priority needs of the region.
9. Return on investment is clearly shown up the chain (especially for storm damage reduction and navigation).
10. Have regional project management where RSM is a subset.
11. Data sharing occurs, central data collection, common data tools.
12. System (region) is clearly defined, but note that it's more difficult to clarify estuarine systems.
13. Able to forecast what will be dredged, what needs to be dredged, plus costs. Would give Congress a roadmap.
14. Clear link between RSM and IOOS.
15. Coordination between agencies, across districts and within districts happens.
16. Focus is on resource management (not just where to put sediments).
17. Integration of riverine and estuarine with coastal, sediment quantity with sediment quality.
18. Enduring approach for long-term solutions vs. ad hoc crisis management.
19. Well-coordinated spatially designed RSM plans used for budgetary purposes and frequently updated.
20. Clear long-range economic benefits vs. immediate financial costs. Note: least cost approach doesn't capture all benefits and availability for future use.
21. All PMPs have RSM component and opportunities for collaboration.
22. All functions in the Corps own RSM because RSM is a cross-cutting approach across all business lines. But what about accountability? Through performance measures?
23. RSM is embedded in the USACE CW Strategic Plan and the 5-year budget plan.

24. RSM is in sync with natural processes (vs. fighting natural processes).
25. Watershed line item is available to provide funding for collaboration.
26. Each region/watershed that wants to develop a RSM has a clear rationale and concrete goals. This will help accountability issues.R
27. Regional sediment processes are well understood based on good science. There's a good balance point between science and management strategies/other factors to move ahead on action.
28. RSM incorporates review of source contributors in the watershed so that appropriate action can be taken in management plan (quality and quantity).
29. Lawmakers embrace this list.
30. Stakeholders are utilized in the region, at the table, for data collection and to assist in decision making.
31. RSM plans are in place for the future as an investment plan.
32. Broad-based education has occurred/will occur to understand that sediment is a resource.
33. Stakeholders sit down together and conceive of future needs.
34. Bold RSM proposals are put on the table even if beyond scope of an authority. New WRDA could facilitate this because it allows the Corps to make decisions on basis of more than least cost criterion and because it puts planning at full government expense with other stakeholders involved (including NGOs). Decision making is based on resource needs vs. least cost.
35. Able to tap into diverse efforts easily, e.g., annual dredging meeting, for better coordination (NAD-SAD combined).
36. Able to forecast opportunities via contingency plans for use of dredged material.

Draft RSM Vision

Definition: Regional Sediment Management is a systems-based approach for collaboratively solving sediment-related problems within a regional context.

Draft RSM vision statement – "End state"

RSM is fully implemented when:

- *RSM is embraced and incorporated into all standard business practices.*
- *Sediment is adaptively managed as a resource through win-win collaboration with all stakeholders.*
- *Sound science, technology and engineering are used in sediment management planning and decision making*
- *Decisions and actions reflect a broad appreciation for and understanding of natural sediment systems and dynamics.*
- *Regional strategies guide investment to achieve long-term economic, environmental, and social benefits.*